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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/540,328	06/21/2005	Christoper James Massam	4502-1085	1633
466	7590	08/18/2009	EXAMINER	
YOUNG & THOMPSON			MCADAMS, BRAD	
209 Madison Street			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Suite 500			2456	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				

  

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
08/18/2009	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/540,328	MASSAM ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	ROBERT B. MCADAMS	2456	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 July 2009.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                  2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 21-39 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 21-39 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

## DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to the request for continued examination filed on July 20, 2009.
2. Claims 21-39 are pending.

### ***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to Claims 21-39 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
5. **Claims 21-29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Hughes* (U.S. Patent No. 6,854,009 B1) in view of *Cochran* (U.S. Patent No. 7,240,106 B2).

As to **Claims 21, 25 and 28**, *Hughes* discloses a method of providing a VPN communication between two or more network devices of unknown network address at least a first one of which network devices does not initially know the other network

devices internet network addresses (**VPN Devices 144a and 144b, Figure 1B;**

**Column 4, Lines 11-20**), the method comprising:

providing a verification authority connected to the internet remote from the two or more network devices and capable of verifying the identity of the two or more internet network devices (**Authentication Server 216, Figure 2; Column 8, Lines 43-45**);

providing each of the two or more network devices having no provision to permanently store the user configuration data, but each of the devices containing configuration information sufficient to contact a designated internet address of the remote verification authority, providing within each of the two or more network devices, a routine which securely contacts the remote verification authority, providing the identity of the network device, and using the designated internet address of that remote verification authority, and subsequently downloading from a remote configuration authority authorized by the remote verification authority the entire configuration data each time the device is initialized, for one of the two or more internet network devices, each time that device is initialized, reloading that device with the downloaded configuration data (**VPN device 144a securely contacts remote verification authority, Authentication Server 216, via a VPN, to download and store its configuration data from the Configuration Server in RAM, where the local configuration is lost upon power loss as is well known in the art when using RAM as a storage device. Column 4, Lines 14-17, Column 4, Lines 56-65, Column 7, Lines 55-64 and Paragraph bridging Columns 7 and 8.**); and

repeating the process for each of the other network devices so that each of the other network devices downloads from the remote configuration server authorized by the remote verification authority the entire configuration data for that particular internet network device each time that particular device is initialized and reloading that particular device with the downloaded configuration data (**Previously discussed process is repeated for every user appliance. Column 7, Lines 55-64).**

However, *Hughes* does not expressly disclose storing the allocated internet network address of the network device at the verification authority and supplying said address to at least one of the other network devices.

*Cochran*, in the same field of endeavor, teaches storing the allocated internet network address of the network device at the verification authority (**A DHCP Server allocates and stores addresses to the network devices. Column 6, Lines 8-31**) and initiating a VPN communication between two or more of the network devices, by sending an instruction from the verification authority to one of the network devices by supplying to that network device the allocated internet address of at least one of the other network devices so that the recipient internet device can communicate with the other network device (**Device Search Process 248 sends allocated internet addresses of devices connected, to the other network device. Column 15, Lines 30-36).**

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine configuring headless devices as taught by *Hughes* with the headless devices retrieving an allocated IP address from a server and initiating

communications between the headless devices by using said address as taught by *Cochran*. The motivation would have been by providing two unknown addressed devices with an allocated address automatically, it would enable said devices to communicate with each other.

As to **Claim 22**, *Hughes-Cochran* further teaches wherein the two or more network devices are routers (**Hughes; VPN Device 144a and 144b route data between the internet and the local network. Figure 1A and 1B**).

As to **Claim 23**, *Hughes-Cochran* further teaches wherein the routers form part of ADSL modems (**Hughes; VPN Device 141 uses a DSL modem to connect to the internet. Column 7, Lines 55-64**).

As to **Claim 24**, *Hughes-Cochran* further teaches wherein the configuration data is downloaded as a single transaction (**Hughes; Column 8, Lines 1-5**).

As to **Claim 26**, *Hughes-Cochran* further teaches wherein the configuration data remains unchanged for the duration of the network devices powered on cycle (**Hughes; Column 26, Lines 27-30**).

As to **Claim 27**, *Hughes-Cochran* further teaches wherein the configuration data is only downloaded upon a power up sequence (**Hughes; Column 7, Lines 55-64**).

As to **Claim 29**, *Hughes-Cochran* further teaches wherein a user sends a request via secure internet access to the remote authority to create a VPN between some or all of the network devices whose addresses have been stored at the remote authority (**Hughes; A VPN is created and used to access devices on the network. Column 4, Lines 12-17**).

6. **Claims 30-39** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Hughes* (U.S. Patent No. 6,854,009 B1) in view of *Cochran* (U.S. Patent No. 7,240,106 B2) and in further view of *Weldon* (U.S. Patent No. 6,366,563 B1).

As to **Claim 30**, *Hughes-Cochran* teach the method as previously discussed in Claim 29.

However, *Hughes-Cochran* do not expressly teach sending statistics for analysis. *Weldon*, in the same field of endeavor, teaches network devices communicating with a remote authority on schedule to send statistics for storage and analysis (**Probing router, on a polling interval, collects statistics for storage and analysis. Column 10, Figure 5; Column 10, Lines 41-55**).

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to have combined the communication method as taught by *Hughes-Cochran* with sending statistics as taught by *Weldon*. The motivation would have been to enhance the performance of the VPN by analyzing performance statistics.

As to **Claim 31**, *Hughes-Cochran-Weldon* further teach wherein each of the two or more network devices are routers (**Hughes; VPN Device 144a and 144b route data between the internet and the local network. Figure 1A and 1B**).

As to **Claim 32**, *Hughes-Cochran-Weldon* further teach wherein the routers form part of ADSL modems (**Hughes; VPN Device 141 uses a DSL modem to connect to the internet. Column 7, Lines 55-64**).

As to **Claims 33 and 35**, *Hughes-Cochran-Weldon* further teach wherein each of the two or more network devices does not have any means to permanently store its private configuration data but instead is provided with configuration information sufficient to contact only a designated internet network address of the remote authority, providing within the network device a routine which securely contacts the remote authority using the designated internet network address of that remote authority, and subsequently downloading from a remote configuration service authorized by the remote authority the entire configuration details and software for the specific internet network device each time the device is initialized (**VPN device 144a securely contacts remote verification authority, Authentication Server 216, via a VPN, to download and store its configuration data from the Configuration Server in RAM, where the local configuration is lost upon power loss as is well known in the art when using**

**RAM as a storage device. Column 4, Lines 14-17, Column 4, Lines 56-65, Column 7, Lines 55-64 and Paragraph bridging Columns 7 and 8.);.**

As to **Claim 34**, *Hughes-Cochran-Weldon* further teaches wherein the configuration details and software are downloaded as a single transaction (**Hughes; Column 8, Lines 1-5**).

As to **Claim 36**, *Hughes-Cochran-Weldon* further teaches wherein the configuration details and software remain unchanged for the duration of the network devices powered on cycle (**Hughes; Column 26, Lines 27-30**).

As to **Claim 37**, *Hughes-Cochran-Weldon* further teaches wherein the configuration details and software are only downloaded upon a power up sequence (**Hughes; Column 7, Lines 55-64**).

As to **Claim 38**, *Hughes-Cochran-Weldon* further teaches wherein the remote authority sends a code to at least one of the network devices which forces it to download the configuration details and software (**A code is checked forcing the download of the configuration software. Hughes; Column 11, Lines 9-19**).

As to **Claim 39**, *Hughes-Cochran-Weldon* further teaches wherein the user configuration details and software can be changed by a user via a secure internet

connection to the remote authority (**A user can change which profile configuration they connect to at the remote authority. Hughes; Column 13, Lines 36-41**).

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ROBERT B. MCADAMS whose telephone number is (571)270-3309. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 6:30am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571-272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/R. B. M./  
Examiner, Art Unit 2456

/Jeffrey Pwu/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2446